Five species of sea turtles occur in Kenyan waters: green turtles (Chelonia mydas), hawksbills (Eretmochelys imbricata), olive ridleys (Lepidochelys olivacea), loggerheads (Caretta caretta) and leatherbacks (Dermochelys coriacea). Sea turtles face pressure from habitat alteration from infrastructure development, climate change, cultural practices and incidental catch. The WWF Kenya Marine Programme carries out collaborative sea turtle conservation. Implemented strategies include beach monitoring for nesting activity, nest translocation and protection from predation and tagging of nesting females. Methods used to monitor sea turtles have so far included flipper tagging and satellite tagging. Flipper tags are commonly used. Made from either metal or plastic, they are attached by piercing through the flipper. The tags usually have a unique number on one side, and a return address on the other and can be used to estimate the population of nesting females. These tags have been the most commonly used method of data collection from 1997 to date. Satellite tags are radio transmitters put on a sea turtle that transmit a signal which can be detected by polar orbiting satellites. They generate positional information as well as data on a range of parameters such as temperature, depth and dive profiles as well as swim speed. Data collected can be recovered by satellite even if the turtle swims hundreds or thousands of kilometers away from where it was released. The technique holds great potential for unlocking secrets of sea turtle behavior and ecology. This method of data collection was used once before in 2009. 15 sea turtles were tagged along the Kenyan coast as a one-time initiative since satellite tagging is often an expensive initiative. This year, the programme plans to tag 5 nesting female turtles to build on the previous database with a plan to carry this out annually to highlight various threats affecting sea turtles.